



Foreign Agricultural Service

**GAIN Report**

Global Agriculture Information Network

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# **Belgium-Luxembourg**

## **Sanitary/Phytosanitary/Food Safety**

### **Wild Boar Affected by Swine Fever**

### **2002**

Approved by:

**Philip A. Letarte**

**U.S. Embassy**

Prepared by:

Marie-France Rogge/Morgan Perkins

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#### **Report Highlights:**

**A wild boar shot on October 28, 2002 has been found to be infected by swine fever. The Federal Agency for Food Safety has immediately taken measures in order to avoid the spread of the disease to the hog breeding sector.**

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Includes PSD changes: No  
Includes Trade Matrix: No  
Unscheduled Report  
The Hague [NL1], BE

A wild boar shot last October 28 in the Rocherath region has been found to be infected by swine fever.

The Federal Food Safety Agency has immediately taken the following measures:

- An "infected area" has been delimited inside the existing swine fever surveillance area and the prescribed measures (see details below) are being maintained and/or reinforced.

In addition to the prevailing measures in the area of surveillance, the following measures have been taken in the infected area:

- No live hog may leave the infected area, except hogs for slaughter brought to slaughterhouses designated by the Federal Food Safety Agency. Sows may not be brought outside of the infected area at all.
- All hog farms are regularly subject to a check-up by a veterinarian. If temperature indicates, the veterinarian will undertake additional examination. Veterinarians visiting the farm will have to observe special sanitary precaution measures.
- Access to hog farms must be limited as much as possible.
- Trucks leaving the infected area must be disinfected.
- No meat, boar remains or carcass may leave the infected area. All boars shot within the infected area must be delivered to the collection center for boars located within the infected area.
- Hunters are invited to disinfect their material, shoes and vehicles before leaving the infected area.

Finally, any gathering together of hogs is temporarily prohibited on the entire Belgian territory.

The Federal Agency for Food Safety stresses the need of all implied parties (hunters, farmers, veterinarians, transporters, etc.) to assume their responsibilities in order to protect breeding hogs from contamination.

More information can be found on-line on the website of the Agency: [www.afsca.be](http://www.afsca.be).

### **Current regulation relating to swine fever prevention**

In order to prevent any propagation of swine fever, special prevention programs have been implemented in Belgium and in neighboring countries. Their goal consists in rapidly detecting boars contaminated by the swine fever virus and in protecting breeding hogs from contamination within areas where swine fever has been found in boars.

Since August 6, 2002, Belgium has established a surveillance area between Welkenraedt and Aubange.

Measures relative to boars within this area require that boars found dead as well as those shot in hunting must undergo a laboratory exam aimed at detecting swine fever.